AUGUST. 1780. THE NUMB. 2618.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1780.

From the NEW-JERSEY JOURNAL.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

IN my late addreſs to General Knyphauſen, while I reflected the inſtances of their barbarity, I found thoſe two effects upon my own mind, viz. Fortitude ſuperior to their heavieſt ſtrokes, and ſuch abhorrence and deteſtation of their ways, as would forbid for ever any thoughts of union with them. Thoſe feelings and ſentiments I wiſh to engrave in your breaſts.

Arguments at this period of the war to prove the juſtice of our cauſe, or importance of the controverſy, would be uſeleſs, nay would be inſults upon your underſtandings. But our ſucceſſes in arms and in gaining the powerful alliances of foreign nations, have lulled us into a dangerous ſecurity. You neither want wiſdom to conduct, nor courage to finiſh, what you have carried ſo far with unequalled reputation. But as the braveſt minds are the moſt tender and gentle, thoſe ſoft feelings of yours have betrayed you too ſoon into a forgiving indolence, and led you to hope that the war might be finiſhed without thoſe vigorous exertions, which might prove bloody to yourſelves and muſt end in the total deſtruction of our enemies. Save Britain has been the common cry! It was my own. Themſelves have ſchooled us out of our error, and taught us that we muſt entirely put out the flame, or loſe the building.

Britain hath long ſeen that the conqueſt of America, by force alone, is impracticable. She has therefore had recourſe to ſtratagems, by which ſhe hopes to gain an *accommodation*, if not a victory. An accommodation that will give ſuch power to neutrals and tories, as will gain a flower, but not leſs certain, nor leſs fatal, victory in the end. To accompliſh this ſhe has too well ſucceeded in depreciating our money, by her emiſſaries both without and within our lines and councils. But ſhe can never accompliſh her deſign, unleſs your zeal and vigour are depreciated with our money. This is now attempted by various means. Some they endeavour to cruſh by making rapid excurſions, and cruelly and totally diveſting them of their property;—others are ſtolen from their beds into captivity;—others are allured by hopes and fears to trade and parole ſubmiſſion. By thus gradually removing from the lines ſuch ſpirits as they could not tame, and enlarging their connections among the meaner ſort, they hope gradually to make their way into the country. We are therefore often told by their abettors, that they can go where they pleaſe, and take whom they will. One to ſave his houſe will declare, "That no rebel gun was ever fired from behind it;" Another, to ſave his perſon, ſeeks a parole, or refuſes to take any active part. The calamities of war are held up in magnified proſpects on the one hand; and the mild terms offered by the enemy more falſely trumpeted upon the other. The moſt horrid murders and other barbarities, committed by them, are attributed to *accident*, or the error of ſome unſupported individual. And from Lord North downward, they are all declaring they do not mean to injure this country, but to watch the favourable moment of the war to give us peace and order. That all their barbarity in the field, the deſtruction of our property, and the far more cruelly ſlow murders of thouſands in their priſons, was only deſigned for our good, and to prepare us for the olive branch. By thoſe pretenſions ſome are impoſed upon, and our public danger increaſed. Yet how little reaſon there is for the impoſition, reflection will ſoon convince you. The death of our paper currency, and the fall of Charleſtown happening near together, fluſhed their hopes, and, in their opinion, gained them the point which Lord North deemed proper for extending the olive branch. But what was their conduct? In the South, the cruelty of their conduct and high demands of *Clinton*'s proclamations, were ſufficient to draw the pale ghoſts from the graves of their former fears, reſolved to check the tyrant, or deliver themſelves by an honourable death in arms. And amongſt us their barbarities roſe with their hopes, till they have proved to us, by the ſtrong language of plunder, flames and murder, that they only waited for power wholly to deſolate the friends of liberty. Your dwelling houſes and temples in flames before our eyes; the aged, the widow, the fatherleſs inſulted, beaten, plundered, without pity, are arguments you underſtand and feel. And Oh! that unequalled act of guilt and cruelty! I cannot forget it myſelf, nor am I willing you ſhould. Defended by every perſonal charm; protected by a complete collection of the ſofteſt and moſt charming virtues; guarded by a ſucking infant and a large family of depending babes, and who, ſitting ſtill in her own houſe, might thereby claim, at leaſt, life from the enemy, in whoſe power ſhe had put her's;—yet ſhe falls by the deliberate aim of an inſtigated ſoldier! What then have you to expect if fully in their power? Some of the enemy affect to ſay her death was accidental. I have ſeen, and you will ſee, ſufficient proof to the contrary. But ſuppoſe ſome of the enemy thought ſo, did they ſhew one mark of grief, pity or humanity. Did one officer or one ſoldier protect the corps, or ſave any property for the bereaved babes.—Not one. General *Robertſon*'s waggon was brought to the door and loaded by his own ſervants, with the beds and family goods. General *Skinner* knew the lady and her family. He had many years pleaded at the bar where her father was Judge. Long ſat a fellow member with him in the Legiſlature. But the plunder of the houſe was more in his eyes than the murdered perſon of his old friend's daughter. And her corps, which was in part ſtripped, muſt have been conſumed in the flames, had it not been for the humanity of ſome who were not of the army.

The enemy have alſo inſulted your underſtanding by aſſigning as a reaſon why they burned your houſes, that you fired out of them. Had it been convenient to have uſed our houſes as forts, we ſhould have been juſtified in it, and could the enemy have fired them at that time, they would alſo have been juſtified. But after they were not, and could not again be uſed for that purpoſe, the reaſon for burning ceaſes. But the whole ſtory is falſe in fact. I knew but of one houſe out of which a gun was fired at the Farms or Springfield. If there are any more inſtances they are very few. And did not the enemy avail themſelves of our houſes in Elizabeth Town, while they lay in it and fired upon us out of the windows?

From every view then of the enemies conduct, it is evident you have nothing to expect from them but the effects of pride and malice heightened by reſiſtance. Many may *now* be flattered by them, and a few villains may be *finally* protected, to anſwer their purpoſes. But if they could conquer this country for the preſent, they could not hold the conqueſt without cruſhing us very low. That neceſſity will favour their diſpoſitions to proſecute the object. As a warning, I give an extract, which I aſſure you is genuine, from the Journal of a principal officer of their own, when ſpeaking of a number of perſons of conſiderable note, who came in to General H— we from Philadelphia; he ſays, "they are all very politely "received *for the preſent*, but their ſeveral characters are "particularly known to the General, and a day of rec-"koning is to come hereafter."

In theſe circumſtances, my countrymen, divine providence is rouzing us to action by the moſt favourable proſpects; our allies are gaining the ſuperiority by ſea in the different quarters of the globe; and at the ſame time have ſent a very powerful aid to us. The remains of this campaign are big with important events. The danger and the expence of one general ſupply, of one vigorous effort, will be much leſs than a lingering war. While in the one caſe our ſucceſs is morally certain, and in the other doubtful. Rouze then at once to action, and flaſh the final ſhock upon thoſe who diſgrace humanity. Nay, humanity cannot live till they are dead. Give the neceſſary ſupplies with your perſonal ſervices. We ſhall either gain an honourable death, or ſecure a fine country in circumſtances more advantageous to poſterity than our fathers found it at firſt, even if we loſe our moveable property. Free yourſelves from the hope of reunion with ſuch men. *Hope*, did I ſay? Pardon the expreſſion! Your generous ſouls are too ſenſibly ſtung with reſentment to admit the unnatural bond! Slavery and freedom, ſavage inſolence and ſoft humanity, cannot live together. The tories are now returning to their original: Horſe thieves, night robbers and murderers. They are banding themſelves together for the execution of their plan. Riſe then together to extirpate thoſe wretches root and branch from this continent, which was given to freemen. The late militia law is favourable beyond others to you, who only deſerve the country becauſe you fight for it. And as the government is fully in your own power, you need nothing but watchful zeal to have all your own. Let me again intreat you to look back on what you have done and gained, and alſo to conſider what you have at ſtake. Let not the want of a laſt brave effort ſacrifice the whole. Do not ſo much as pleaſe the tories ears, by a groan under the complicated difficulties you have to ſtruggle with. The greater they are, the more honour you will gain by chearfully ſurmounting them. In a future day we ſhall enjoy pleaſing reflections, and feel rich, in proportion to the loſſes we have ſuſtained in preſerving our country. He that has loſt nothing, will not dare to be ſeen among freemen. Let affection, ſtrengthened by ſufferings; fears, rouzed by dangers; and fortitude, ſupported by the greateſt proſpects, unite and invigorate the grand ſtruggle, that we may ſoon be in full liberty and peace, each enjoy all that is contained in the character of

A CITIZEN.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

WE read, in the Gazette of New-York, of the 15th of July, the following obſervation: "From the Marquis de la Fayette's report to General Waſhington, the Chevalier de Ternay may be expected at this time to land a body of troops on the continent; in which caſe, poſſeſſion of land would be taken in the name of the King of France; however, in this intention they probably will be moleſted by a power that has hitherto often proved too mighty for the United Houſe of Bourbon. The proſpect of a French army landing in the nothern Provinces, alarms the Republican fraternity in Connecticut and Maſſachuſetts. Should theſe Roman Catholic allies ever neſtle themſelves in one of the revolted States, it is apprehended their independence muſt give way to the eſtabliſhment of a French government, laws, cuſtoms, &c. &c. ever abhorrent of the ſour and turbulent Puritan."

The idea is altogether gay, and does honour to the imagination of the inventor. This unfortunate State of Rhode-Iſland is given to the King of France, in ſecurity of the debts real or ſuppoſed which we have contracted with France. This colony is ſold as Joſeph by his brethren to the Midianites, for ſome pieces of ſilver, and theſe are the French, the Papiſts, the Moonſeers, who eat up Proteſtants altogether raw, who are about to be put in poſſeſſion of this land of promiſe.

When I read ſuch or the like extravagancies in the Britiſh papers, it ſeems to me that I hear an old governante, who viſits her pupil at the end of 25 years, and who would now frighten him with the idea of a hob-goblin. The time of illuſion and falſhood is paſſed. We do not believe, any longer, that a Britiſh veſſel can ſwallow up a French one of the ſame force; that a French officer ſpends the morning at his toilette, puts on paint, and is ſcarcely in a condition to carry his fuſee; that a Britiſh grenadier can put to flight a company of French ſoldiery by blowing on them; that the talleſt amongſt them reaches only to the ſhoulder of a Briton; that the kingdom of France has but imperfect manufactures; that her wines are weak and unwholeſome; the nation enſlaved, the Prince deſpotic. It is too late, gentlemen; we have ſeen France, and there we have ſeen liberty, but not licentious; the Monarch powerful, without abuſing his power; the conſtitution flouriſhing in the ſhade of the laws, and authority and ſubjection temperating themſelves reciprocally by the love of the ſubjects for the Prince, and the paternal tenderneſs of the King for the people.

This people, we begin to be acquainted with them; and where is the American that can ſpeak of a Frenchman without being moved with gratitude, and touched with every ſentiment which commands friendſhip? Have they not contributed to make us the faireſt preſent that one man can make another: Independence? And what reward have they exacted for ſo great a favour? Nothing, unleſs it is the noble undertaking to come to ſhed their blood for the defence of our rights. O brave and generous nation! Your moderation and your ſervices aſſure you our attachment; and as it is founded on eſteem, acknowledgment and equality, it ſhall never experience the leaſt alteration.

With regard to the productions of the French manufactures, we know them, and I would not change my dreſs of the Louvier cloth for the beſt ſuperfine of Britain.

As to their wine, that is another thing; I would not give up the Madeira. Burgundy and Claret, are nevertheleſs excellent liquors. Well, no excluſion; let us drink that which pleaſes us beſt: The toaſts of our Generals with Madeira, of our friends with Burgundy, and of our favourite ladies with Champaigne.

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To the FREEMEN ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

INTENDING to offer myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's office, your votes and intereſt at the enſuing Election, will oblige your Humble Servant,

WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD.

Auguſt 5, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

THE following LOTS of GROUND, viz. One lot in Arch-ſtreet, near Sixth-ſtreet, bounded weſtward by ground of Peter Dehaven, and eaſtward by John Cope, 31 feet and 8 inches front on Arch-ſtreet, and 90 feet deep. Alſo a corner lot in the Northern Liberties, 63 feet on Front-ſtreet, and 130 feet on Green-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Peter Knight's. Likewiſe a lot on Green-ſtreet, 18 feet front, and 92 feet 4 inches deep, between Front and Second ſtreets. For terms apply to

JAMES ASH, in Vine-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 6, 1780.

DESERTED from the ſecond company of the 3d battalion of militia for the county of Cheſter, a certain JOHN WORKMAN, engaged as a volunteer for ſeven months for ſaid company and battalion. Said Workman is by birth an Engliſhman, thin viſaged, about 6 feet high, dark brown hair, large eye-brows, black beard, dark complexion, ſtraight built, and about 37 years of age. Whoever apprehends and delivers up ſaid deſerter to Col. Nicola, ſhall have ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

THOMAS CHEYNEY, Sub-Lieut. Cheſter county.

BOSTON, *July* 31.

By the Return of a Cartel from England, we have obtained a Sett of a new Paper, entitled, "The SCOURGE," *to No. X. which we propose to publish in rotation Weekly, 'till we have gone through with them.*

THE SCOURGE. [No. I.]

Saturday, January 20, 1780.

NOTWITHSTANDING too many of our countrymen are degenerated into all the vileness of abject sycophancy and a slavish submission to *lawless power*; yet we are determined, however hazardous it may be, not to remain *unconcerned* spectators of the RUIN of our country. We have lived to see our rights and liberties, and the sacred constitution of the Empire, most daringly INVADED, but we will not live to see them DESTROYED; the wounds by which they fall shall first reach our hearts, and the crimson torrents of our BLOOD be shed as a libation on the pile of expiring FREEDOM. He who can *tamely* see a corrupt ungrateful TYRANT and his MINIONS wantonly destroy the natural rights of mankind, the property and the blood of thousands of his friends and fellow-subjects, only to survive their miserable fate and be the next victim to his cruelty and lust, must be a wretch indeed! he can have no claim to the protection of heaven, nor to the rewards of good men. THE AUTHORS.

NINE-TENTHS of the English nation will, we are persuaded, agree with us that there never was a sett of men at the head of affairs in any kingdom upon earth, who deserved not only to be *scourged*, but to be *punished* (without even the form of a trial) so much as the present most abandoned ministers, with which the King, in his great *wisdom*, has been pleased to curse this nation; and with persevering *obstinacy*, peculiar to himself, is determined to continue in power, notwithstanding they have destroyed more than one half the Empire, shed oceans of blood, and wasted millions of treasure; and he has done it in direct opposition to the prayer and advice of more than two-thirds of the people. It must be confessed there is something great and magnanimous in it, it is acting the imperial tyrant with a witness, and at once bidding defiance to reason and common sense, to justice and humanity, and to all laws divine and human; but what have they to do with the WILL of a King in this country, when he and his minions can traiterously bribe the representatives of the people with the PUBLIC MONEY, and turn them like a nose of wax to their own purposes?

If these are facts, and we dare, we defy the most barefaced, impudent ministerial hireling to deny the truth of them, what man who calls himself an Englishman, but what must detest and abhor such a united band of TRAITORS to their country, and join with us in holding them up to public contempt, and to the just resentment of an insulted, plundered, and almost ruined nation. This is no time for fulsome compliments and adulation, the spirit of the people must be roused, they must be made acquainted with their own strength, their own power, and with the dignity of human nature; and these must be exerted with resolution and firmness against the despotic and bloody designs of that corrupt, base and wicked confederacy, supported and encouraged by the KING at *Buckingham House*, against the laws, liberties and properties of the people, to the absolute destruction of the state and kingdom.

It is not only the *duty* of the people, but it is strictly *lawful* and just to oppose and defeat the present system of government, which evidently tends to the utter subversion of their rights and liberties, and the very small remains of property they have left, from the all grasping hand of those merciless plunderers, those state leeches, who would drain from them their last shilling to answer their diabolical purposes. By the law of God and of nature, every man has a right to defend himself against the *abuse* of any power, and by the happy constitution of this country, when *kings* and *ministers* break through the bounds prescribed by the laws, the right of the people to RESIST is unquestionable. For as the end of all civil government is the safety and happiness of the WHOLE body, any power not naturally conducive to this end is certainly unjust, and the people have an undoubted right to oppose and resist it. The king and the people enter into a solemn compact or agreement with each other; the king to govern well and according to the fundamental principles of the constitution; and the people, while the contract is religiously adhered to, and faithfully performed on his part, ought to honour and respect him; but if he regards his own interest, and that of a few worthless minions, in preference to the happiness and welfare of the people, he forfeits, of course, every claim to their affection and esteem, and merits their utmost contempt and indignation for his baseness and ingratitude

Let every disinterested, unprejudiced and unpensioned man survey, with candour and impartiality, the present black and gloomy situation of our affairs, and regulate his conduct accordingly. Trade rapidly declining; the middling and lower class of people groaning under the oppressive burthen of partial and unjust taxes, levied for the vilest and most wicked purposes; the whole commerce of *America* destroyed, and that land which used to be esteemed a paradise made a stage of cruelty and lust; our merchants ruined, our prisons filled with starving insolvent debtors; our navy unable to face the combined fleets of France and Spain; our armies defeated; a number of valuable islands lost; the whole landed property of England scarce sufficient to pay the *interest* of our enormous national debt, and daily increasing, which must in the end overwhelm us in one general ruin; the common rights of mankind, and the personal liberties of the people, most daringly attacked and openly violated by the king and a corrupt legislature, and thousands of our fellow-subjects, with large families, dragged like criminals from their dearest connections, by a sett of abandoned desperate ruffians, *legally* authorised; merit and virtue neglected and despised, and those only advanced, at this time, who are willing to become instruments in the horrid work of slaughter and despotism.

The means of redress for these enormous evils are in the hands of the people, and they must be most shamefully degenerated if they are wanting in spirit; it is a duty they owe to God, themselves, their country and to posterity. Our brave and virtuous fore-fathers, who left the most valuable inheritance of any in the whole world, a FREE GOVERNMENT, in their last prayers beseeched the Almighty, that their posterity might enjoy the blessings of *freedom* no longer than they had sense to value, virtue to deserve, and spirit to defend them.

[illegible] is to the collective body, what health is to every individual; without health, no pleasure can be tasted by many without liberty, no happiness can be enjoyed by society; therefore, the obligation to maintain and defend the constitution will appear most sacred to every rational thinking mind. Men who are sensible of themselves, and of their own dignity and rights, will never shrink from the service of their country, nor promote its interest with coolness and indifference, but on every occasion be ready to risk every thing in its defence. They will behold, with the utmost unconcern, the ridicule and censure of those tools of power, who would drown the voice of freedom in the clamour of a court faction. Such slaves ought to be treated with the most sovereign contempt, because they are the known enemies to freedom, from that antipathy which private interest and the lust of power, for selfish ends, will ever bear to true patriotism and public virtue.

Let them please themselves with making a king absolute, who think a whole nation may be sacrificed for the interests and pleasures of one man and his adherents. Let others rejoice in their subtlety, who, by betraying their trust, have advanced themselves; perhaps they may soon find that they have, with much pains, purchased their own ruin, that the king's power is their shame, his plenty the peoples misery, and that the gaining of an office, for the sake of enriching themselves, is but a poor reward for destroying a nation, and that they will shortly fall a just sacrifice to the revenge of a greatly injured people.

What man will dare to deny, or even doubt, that when a nation is fallen from the greatest height of glory, by the obstinacy of a king, and the mal-administration of his ministers, into the most despicable and ruinous condition, that the people have no right to rescue their country out of such hands. Every man ought to know, that by the principles of the last revolution he is bound to resist any king, who may endeavour to ruin the kingdom and enslave the people, and that he may push this resistance even to the dethronement and exclusion of his race. The laws and constitution are the general property of the subject; not to defend is to relinquish; and who is there so stupid and senseless as to renounce his share in a common benefit, unless he hopes to profit by a new division in the spoil. The highest station, and the greatest glory any man can aspire to, is to be the support of good, the controul of bad government, the protector of virtue, the patron of industry, and the guardian of public liberty. When our rights are invaded, our feelings ought to tell us how long we should submit, and at what moment it would be treachery not to *resist*. The present situation of this kingdom is alarming enough to rouse the attention, and to demand the assistance of every man who pretends to the least concern for the public welfare. Bad as it is, there is no extremity of distress which of itself ought to reduce a brave people to despair. A lukewarm conduct is always odious, in times of national danger highly criminal. We owe it to our ancestors, to preserve pure and untainted, those rights and that constitution which they have handed down to us at the expence of their blood; and we certainly owe it to our innocent posterity, not to suffer their dearest inheritance to be destroyed. By one glorious struggle against the despotic and ruinous designs of an infamous ministry, and the all grasping power of the crown, this country may yet be saved from perdition. But if all hopes to establish once more the spirit and the virtue of our ancestors, who successfully resisted kingly tyranny, are vain, then all expectation of the constitution's remaining entire, and our continuing to be a *free people*, must also be vain, and we may expect to see the same violence, villainy, and madness practised over again with redoubled vigor. *Resistance* is therefore become absolutely necessary, and cannot be prosecuted by the people with too much ardor and resolution, if they mean to save themselves and their country from DESTRUCTION.

THE SCOURGE, No. II.

Saturday, February 5, 1780.

Busy in BLOOD, *and eager to destroy,*
He curses all the blessings we enjoy;
Our dearest rights he studies to pull down,
And daily MURDERS *deify his crown.*

TO THE KING.

I KNOW no respect that is due to a *man*, altho' he is called *king*, when he keeps no terms with the *people* who MADE him so—The injustice, the cruelty, and the oppressions of your reign exceed any thing in the annals of this country. Like *Charles* the *first* and *James* the *second* YOU have been *deaf* to the just remonstrances of an injured people, and perhaps, Sir, they may soon convince you of your *error*, as well as of your *ingratitude*; nay, they may return the *compliment*, and treat you with as much *contempt* as you have them; we have seen instances, and they are easily produced, where the most arbitrary *tyrants*, with all their *fancied greatness*, have been *pulled down*, even when they thought themselves most secure from danger, amidst a flattering croud of their creatures and dependants.

Let me tell you, Sir, by your wrongs, by your mismanagement, by your obstinacy, and through the villainy of your ministers, the spirit of the people is roused throughout every part of the kingdom; and though it is possible the folly of some, the blind fury of others, and the attachment of many, may support your cause for a time, yet should such an event take place, which heaven forbid, it must prove fatal to you, for when the people are once drove to a state of desperation and revenge, it will not be easy to stop their rage, and *you* may, nay you will be looked upon as the principal author of all their miseries, and you may possibly fall in the general sacrifice.

You will be pleased to remember, Sir, that self-preservation is an inherent principle; it was so intended by the author of our being; it is the first and fundamental law of nature; and the people now see the necessity of uniting together in one firm band, in order to preserve themselves from those chains you have been forging for them; they are determined to throw off the infamous yoke of bondage. In less than *one* year there will be a final end to your reign of despotism, cruelty, and bloodshed. The virtue and spirit of the people, joined with an honest parliament, will, after all your plans of ambition, desolation, and slaughter; they may, nay it is their *duty* to call *you*, as well as your ministers, to a strict account, for that wanton, scandalous, and criminal waste of the people's money, and their blood; they may see it a duty equally incumbent on them to reduce the enormity of your *civil list*, and to take off, at this time of distress and ruin, *more* than the one hundred thousand *per annum*, which the present most infamously corrupt and traiterous parliament laid on the shoulders of the people, and which could be designed for no other purpose in *your* hands, than to sap the foundations of public virtue, and to destroy, as far as it might be in your power, the small remains of honor and integrity, which could be found in the House of Commons.

I well know, Sir, that *creating* places, and *bribing* the members of Parliament, in order to procure a *majority* in the British Senate, was a part of the *original* plan of government laid down by those arch traitors *Bute* and *Mansfield*: They told you, that unless you did that, the crown of England would never be safe on your head; that there was no other possible way of governing the people of this country with any degree of satisfaction, but by having the House of Commons at the devotion of the crown, and by that means you might reign with a more arbitrary sway than any the most despotic prince in Europe, because it would be *according to law*, and under all the *sanction* and *forms* of the British constitution; nay, that by adhering to the advice of such a parliament, you might oppress, enslave, and rob the people of their last shilling, almost without a murmur, and they would still think themselves free and unfettered, notwithstanding they were made little better than *pack-horses* and slaves under the *form* of law, which is the worst of all tyranny.

It is possible, Sir, from the present spirit roused in the English nation, a few months may convince you not only of the treason, but the treachery of that advice, and you may have cause to lament that you ever followed it with such persevering obstinacy, to the almost entire ruin of the nation, and the loss of many thousand lives, which *you* and your advisers must answer for at the last day, when the Almighty shall hold inquisition for *their blood*.

I am sensible *truth* is grating to the ears of kings, because they are so little accustomed to hear it; for few men have either honesty or resolution enough to declare it, and courtiers dare not, especially, when it does not flatter the ambition or vanity of the prince. It seems, Sir, of no use to complain to you of the inability, the villainy, and the wickedness of your ministers; you appear quite callous to every sense of justice and humanity; the distresses of a *whole nation*, brought on by your weakness, revenge, cruelty and lust of power, cannot pierce your adamantine heart; you are determined to keep the same men in power, and to pursue the same bloody measures which for years past have brought disgrace and ruin on the nation, and may possibly end with the loss of the kingdom; then your bauble of a crown will lose its lustre, and you will most sincerely lament that you had not cultivated and deserved the affections of a generous, brave and free people, instead of following the advice of a few interested knaves and subtle traitors. You have already lessened yourself in the eyes of the whole world; the people despise and detest you for the obstinacy and tyranny of your disposition; and be assured Sir, they have given up all hopes of thoughts of meeting with any redress at your hands, for the accumulated injuries they have suffered during the whole course of a nineteen years infamous and disgraceful reign, which the present and future generations will be bound, by every principle of honour and justice, to execrate and condemn, and which will be handed down to our latest posterity, by some faithful historian, in characters of blood.

The people are now determined to redress themselves—the power is in their own hands—a power which God and nature gave them—a power which you nor your creatures cannot take from them—a power not received from kings, but such a power as may, if necessity should compel the exertion of it, make you, with all your known obstinacy and boasted firmness, and your favourites *tremble*. It is a power, Sir, which no mercenary German butchers, however numerous, will be ever able to destroy. It is a power which has shaken the thrones of imperial tyrants, and laid them, even in the midst of their fancied security, prostrate in the dust; and nothing but this power, properly exerted at this awful moment of impending ruin, can save the people from the tyranny of you and your ministers, nor preserve the nation from destruction.

You will be no longer troubled with petitions and remonstrances from an injured and oppressed people, they will prevent your insulting them again when they quietly *ask* redress; no, Sir, they will *demand*, as a right, what, if granted otherwise, would have been accepted as a favour, and instead of the curses of the people, their prayers and blessings would have been offered up for you.

Matters, Sir, are now come to a *crisis*, you must give up your minions and creatures to public justice, those miscreants who have brought misery and ruin upon the land, unless, like that worst of hypocrites, tyrants and traitors, *Charles* the *first*, you are determined to involve the nation in all the horrors of a cruel and bloody civil war. Indeed, from the fatal experience we have had of your arbitrary tyrannical disposition and lust of power, there is but too much reason to fear that will be the consequence; for the general opinion conceived of you is, that you would rather see the plains of *England*, like those of *America*, covered with the purest blood of her virtuous sons, than give up your present ministers to condign punishment. *America* presents to the world not only a dreadful but damning proof of these assertions. We have known you, Sir, upon the arrival of dispatches from that seat of blood, which have contained an account of the slaughter of thousands of the bravest men upon earth, immediately burst out in a fit of laughter, and express a peculiar kind of joy and satisfaction at the butchery of mankind; a satisfaction that would have disgraced the *humane* feelings of a *savage*.

Shame, defeat, dismay, and infamy follows every measure of your government in every quarter of the world, because they are founded in despotism, injustice, cruelty, and blood; and without an immediate alteration, a total change of men and measures, is speedily brought about, the empire cannot stand; and if there is a possibility of effecting so desirable a purpose it must be by the present *associations*, *firm decisions*, and *exertions* of Englishmen: Thus united and thus determined, they may *soon* prove themselves the *saviours* of their country, and, like their brave and virtuous forefathers, *immortalize* their names, and shew to the world, that although they have been *deceived* they will not be *enslaved* by any pious hypocritical tyrant, nor by his interested adherents and abettors.

When the spirit of the people is roused into *action*, it will be in vain for you, Sir, with all your obstinacy and *Buteau* firmness to oppose or resist, even joined with the assistance of your present venal parliament, the whole tribe of placemen and pensioners, and all the mercenary cut-throats you may be able to procure. Englishmen struggling for their lives, their liberties, and every thing held dear by man, will be victorious against all the powers

of tyranny and hell; and you, Sir, may ſoon be brought to a ſenſe of your duty; and notwithſtanding you have been a long time both *deaf* and *callous*, they may make you *hear* and *feel*, and you may be glad to offer up more ſacrifices to the vengeance of the people than they have demanded.

The good of the people is the end of government, and the foundation upon which it ſtands; and whenever the mal-adminiſtration of kings or miniſters has extended to tyranny and oppreſſion, and to the deſtruction of the conſtitution and the people's rights, it has ever been held juſt to re-aſſume the right of government in their own hands, and to reduce ſuch traitors to reaſon.

LONDON, *May* 12.

A diſpatch was received yeſterday, at the Admiralty, from Admiral Gambier at Plymouth, containing the following moſt unhappy and melancholy intelligence; That a terrible ſtorm happened on Tueſday laſt off that harbour, which had ſhattered ſeveral ſhips then lying off the dock, and that there was every reaſon in the world to believe that two of the beſt men of war in the ſervice, the Ramilies of 74, and the Bienfaiſant of 64 guns, had both been loſt in the violence of it. They were attempting to make the port when the tempeſt began, and were driven off to ſea, in ſpite of every manœuvre they could uſe to the contrary. They were ſeen from the heights, both diſmaſted and all the pumps going. Soon after they diſappeared totally, and no account of any kind has been ſince received concerning them.—At this peculiar criſis of national diſtreſs, this is a very great misfortune, which is rendered ſo much the more terrible from the circumſtance, that all the hands, to the amount of upwards of a thouſand men, muſt have met with a premature death on this ſhocking occaſion. The Bienfaiſant was one of the ſwifteſt ſailing veſſels in the ſervice, and they were both in a ſtate of compleate equipment, both as to building and men. The loſs which this event will be attended with to this kingdom cannot be eſtimated at leſs than 140,000l. independent of the immenſe inconvenience which muſt ariſe from the deprivation of ſo large a number of brave and experienced ſeamen.

A few days ago the bellman of Boſton, in Lincolnſhire, gave notice of no leſs than 22 ſales, being the effects of different farmers, graziers, &c. in that neighbourhood, reduced to a ſtate of poverty, owing to the low prices of grain, and the exorbitant rate their farms are rented at.

Anſwer from the King of France to the Declaration of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

"THE war in which the King is engaged having no other object than the attachment of his Majeſty to the freedom of the ſeas, he could not but with the trueſt ſatisfaction ſee the Empreſs of Ruſſia adopt the ſame principle, and reſolve to maintain it. That which her Imperial Majeſty claims from the billegerent powers is no other than the rules already preſcribed to the French marine, the execution of which is maintained with an exactitude known and applauded by all Europe.

"The liberty of neutral veſſels, reſtrained only in a few caſes, is the direct conſequence of neutral right, the ſafeguard of all nations, and the relief even of thoſe at war. The King has been deſirous not only to procure a freedom of navigation to the ſubjects of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, but to thoſe of all the States who hold their neutrality, and that upon the ſame conditions as are announced in the treaty to which his Majeſty this day anſwers.

"His Majeſty thought he had taken a great ſtep for the general good, and prepared a glorious epocha for his reign, by fixing by his example the rights which every belligerent power may and ought to acknowledge to be due to neutral veſſels. His hopes have not been deceived, as the Empreſs, in avowing the ſtricteſt neutrality, has declared in favour of a ſyſtem which the King is ſupporting at the price of his people's blood, and that her Majeſty adopts the ſame rights as he would wiſh to make the baſis of the maritime code.

"If freſh orders were neceſſary to prevent the veſſels of her Imperial Majeſty from being diſturbed in their navigation by the ſubjects of the King, his Majeſty would immediately give them, but the Empreſs will no doubt be ſatisfied with the diſpoſitions made by his Majeſty in the regulations he has publiſhed. They do not hold by circumſtances only, but they are founded on the right of nations, and quite ſuitable to a Prince who finds the happineſs of his own kingdom in that of the general proſperity.

"The King wiſhes her Imperial Majeſty would add to the means ſhe has fixed to determine what merchandizes are reckoned contraband in time of war, preciſe rules in the form of the ſea papers with which the Ruſſian ſhips will be furniſhed.

"With this precaution, his Majeſty is aſſured nothing will happen to make him regret the having put the Ruſſian navigators on as advantageous a footing as can be in time of war. Happy circumſtances have more than once occurred, to prove to the two Courts how important it is for them to explain themſelves freely relative to their reſpective intereſts.

"His Majeſty is very happy to have explained his way of thinking to her Imperial Majeſty upon ſo intereſting a point for Ruſſia and the trading powers of Europe. He the more ſincerely applauds the principles and views of the Empreſs, as his Majeſty partakes of the ſame ſentiments which have brought her Majeſty to adopt thoſe meaſures, which muſt be to the advantage of her own ſubjects and all other nations."

Verſailles, April 25, 1780.

BOSTON, *July* 31.

A prize ſnow arrived at Salem yeſterday, ſaid to be very valuable, taken by a letter of marque from that port.

A veſſel arrived here laſt Wedneſday, in 33 days from Cadiz, the Maſter of which informs, That when he ſailed from thence there were 43 Spaniſh and 7 French men of war of the line, beſides a number of frigates, lying in the harbour, ready to put to ſea on the ſhorteſt notice; but their deſtination a profound ſecret.

Captain Tyler arrived here laſt Wedneſday, in a ſhort paſſage from Martinico, who bring the following important intelligence, viz,

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, to the Hon. Board of War of this State, dated July 8, 1780.

"A fleet of 23 French ſhips of the line, with 2000 troops on board, in company with 9 Spaniſh capital ſhips, are gone from Fort-Royal to Guadaloupe, to join a body of 12,000 Spaniſh troops at that iſland. It is thought they intend to make a deſcent on St. Chriſtophers, where there is a large fleet of outward bound merchantmen, that have compleated their cargoes, and ready to ſail for Europe."

Friday laſt arrived here, a cartel from Halifax, with a number of American priſoners. By this veſſel we learn, that a packet had arrived there from New-York, in conſequence of which, the Robuſt of 64 guns, and a number of other ſhips of war, had ſailed for New-York. The Delight ſloop of war, of 16 6 pounders, being the only veſſel of force that was to remain there.

NEWPORT, *July* 22.

Laſt Monday died here M. de VELERNAIS, firſt Lieutenant of the Hermoine frigate, of the wounds he received in her late engagement with the Britiſh frigate the Iris. On Tueſday his remains were interred with military honors, &c.

NEW-HAVEN, *Auguſt* 3.

Saturday laſt came to town nine ſailors, who deſerted from one of the Britiſh frigates, which went up the Sound, mentioned in our laſt. They left the frigate at Huntingdon, and came off in a barge, which they diſpoſed of at the weſtward. Two or three of them are Americans, taken at the battle of Bunker hill, and compelled into the ſervice, where they continued till they eſcaped as above.

Another deſerter who came in the fleet from New-York, to Huntingdon, ſays the Blond frigate of 32 guns, was ſtranded in Hell-Gate, the guns, ſtores and men ſaved, but the veſſel loſt.

CHATHAM, *Auguſt* 9.

Certain intelligence having been received, that Sir Henry Clinton had embarked the principal part of his force, and had proceeded to Huntingdon-Bay, on his way to Rhode-Iſland, to make a combined attack upon the fleet and army of our allies now there, his Excellency General Waſhington marched from his camp at Pracknels the 29th of July, and croſſed the North river the 31ſt, where a junction was formed with the troops under the command of Major General Howe. His Excellency had reſolved, in caſe the enemy ſhould continue their courſe to Rhode-Iſland, to march immediately to New-York and attack it. All the neceſſary preparations were made for this purpoſe, when intelligence arrived, that the enemy had put back the 31ſt inſtant. It is to be regretted, that they did not go on with their intended expedition, as our allies were well prepared to receive them, and they could have met with nothing but diſgrace and defeat in that quarter; while in this we had every reaſon to expect, from the number and ſpirit of our troops, the moſt deciſive and glorious ſucceſs. Sir Henry no doubt relinquiſhed his project, in conſequence of this movement of our army; and it muſt be confeſſed, that he abandoned it with much more prudence than he undertook it. The object for which the army croſſed the river having ceaſed, the whole recroſſed the 4th inſtant, and are marching towards Dobb's ferry, in proſecution of the original plan formed for the campaign.

Laſt week a party of our troops, took near the Engliſh Neighbourhood, four of the enemy's light-horſe, and killed one of their riders.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 16.

We hear that Council have appointed Col. JACOB MORGAN, jun. Superintendant of the Commiſſioners for purchaſing proviſions and forage for the army, and of the Waggon Maſters in this State.

Extract of a letter from a merchant at Boſton, dated July 26.

"It gives me pleaſure that Congreſs have done ſo much juſtice, in fixing the value of the Loan Office Certificates. They are all laid up for better times. As the intereſt is to be continued on Europe, they are the beſt property a man of fortune can lay up. Goods are fell greatly, ſince the arrival of the French fleet and army. Paper money is ſcarcer than ever gold or ſilver was, the preſent exchange ſixty-five for one. Every body complains for the want of money, our taxes are very heavy. Our merchantmen and prizes come in very plenty. One ſhip has taken three Quebecmen, and the foot of the invoice of one of the three amounts to 80,000l. ſterling."

Monday laſt arrived here a ſchooner, taken in Cheſapeak Bay by ſome Refugees from New-York, but retaken on her paſſage to that place by one of our privateers.

And yeſterday came up the Mercury Packet, Captain Dillon, ſeven weeks and four days from Falmouth, bound to New-York, prize to the Fair American, Holker and Enterprize privateers, of this port. In the Packet came paſſengers, Capt. Campbell of the 44th regiment, Capt. Muſe of the 82d, Capt Lyman of the Prince of Wales's regiment, Capt. Murray of Wentworth's dragoons, Capt. Wallop of Knyphauſen's regiment, and Capt. Landen of a letter of marque, with Mrs. Griffiths and Mrs. Anderſon, and three ſervants.

Alſo the brig ——, from New-York for South-Carolina, a prize to the Comet privateer, of this port. We hear her cargoe conſiſts of butter, rum, &c.

Extract of a letter, taken in the Mercury packet, Captain Dillon, from Thomas Irving, of London, to John Cruden, Eſq; Merchant, in New-York, dated June 6, 1780.

"We have been waiting with much impatience, and I may add uneaſineſs, accounts from Sir Henry Clinton. It is now near ſix months ſince he left New-York, and all that we know about his operations is, merely, that he had got in ſight of Charleſtown. I hope in God that the accounts, when they do arrive, will be favourable; the object is of much moment to every body connected with America, for I am firmly convinced, upon the event depends our proſecuting or totally relinquiſhing the war. The diſcontents which are daily breaking out at home here among ourſelves amazingly thwart and embarraſs the meaſures of government. The petitioning buſineſs from the counties had nigh overſet the Miniſtry, and with them the conſtitution; for the people who have been ſtruggling to get into power for theſe ſome years paſt are rank republicans in their hearts, and I am perſwaded would ſtick at nothing to eſtabliſh their favourite ſcheme. Every artifice has been uſed by that ſett of men to deſtroy our public credit with foreigners. Would you believe, that a Gazette has, for theſe two years paſt, been publiſhed at Leyden, under the auſpices of theſe worthy patriots, avowedly for the purpoſe of impreſſing other countries with the idea of a national bankruptcy in this kingdom. Things had got to be tolerably quiet till the other day, that our countryman Lord George Gordon kindled a freſh flame, which has raged with incredible violence in this metropolis ever ſince laſt Friday. Lord George, who is little better than a madman, and ought to be put in a ſtrait jacket, is only the cat's-paw of the party; it is the Diſſenters and Methodiſts who are ſecretly blowing up this flame. They are to make a ſecond attack, I underſtand, to-day on the Parliament-Houſe, and what may be the event I know not; however, there is one circumſtance not unfavourable in this buſineſs, that the popular reſentment is directed full as much againſt many of the leaders in oppoſition as the Miniſtry. Sir George Saville's furniture made a bright bonfire laſt night in Leiceſter-fields; the Baronet himſelf had prudently ſet out the morning preceding for Yorkſhire."

Wedneſday morning, June 7, 1780.

"The mob have continued all laſt night to rage with a degree of violence unknown for this century paſt. Many houſes are pulled down, and the fine new building of Newgate they have reduced to aſhes. The Diſſenters, and Weſley at the head of the Methodiſts, are blowing up the flame."

FOUND,

In the city of Philadelphia, on the 31ſt of July laſt, A GOLD EPAULET. The owner, deſcribing the ſame, and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to *Abraham Bolybaker*, or *Francis Brooks*, at Mr. Thomas Middleton's, baker, in Second-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet. †

FOR SALE,

TWO thouſand and ſeven acres of LAND, being about 15 miles from Fort-Pitt, on Robinſon's Run: The land in general is equal in quality to any in that part of the country, and contains 300 acres of rich meadow ground, ſeveral coal pits, and a large number of fine ſprings of water. There is one plantation that conſiſts of 100 acres of cleared land, including the meadows and paſtures, and five other cabin improvements with ſmall clearings. I have had quiet poſſeſſion of this land ever ſince the year ſeventy-two, and have complied with the forms required by the late eſtabliſhed Land-Office in the State of Virginia. My price is 1250l. ſpecie, dollars at ſix ſhillings, half johannnes at forty-eight, other ſpecie in proportion, or 50,000l. paper money, dollars at ſix ſhillings. Application may be made to the ſubſcriber, living in Berkeley county, Virginia, a few miles from Harper's Ferry. ¶6w. RICH WILLIS.

July 30, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE WENCH, who can cook, bake, waſh, iron, ſpin, ſew, is a good nurſe among children, and is very handy at moſt kinds of houſe-work.

For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, oppoſite to the Swedes Church. ¶ WILLIAM THOMAS.

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, FOR HARD MONEY,

A Certain LOT of GROUND, two rods front, and ten rods deep, in High ſtreet, Trenton, nearly oppoſite Mr. Stephen Lowrey's office, on which was lately erected and well-finiſhed a neat two ſtory frame dwelling-houſe, 27 feet by 20, with a good cellar under the whole, a chair-houſe adjoining, and a well of water in the yard; a ſtore has uſually been kept in ſaid houſe, and it is a good ſtand for that purpoſe. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, and know the terms from the ſubſcriber, living thereon, who will give a good title. The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion before winter.

Trenton, Aug 10, 1780. ¶ JAMES CUMINGS.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO FOUR HORSE TEAMS, with good Waggons, Geers and Covers, all compleat and in good Order, fitting for the road. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to JOHN ROBERTS, in Montgomery townſhip, or to ALEXANDER M'MICHAEL, in New-Hanover, both of Philadelphia county.

Auguſt 8, 1780. ¶

WILLIAM MITCHEL of Apoquinimink hundred, and county of New-Caſtle, on Delaware, purpoſes to move with his family and property to Monongalia in Virginia; Any perſon or perſons having any demands, or any thing to ſay, or to lay to his or his family's charge, their property or reputation, are hereby required to make application before the firſt day of September next: The ſubſcriber will continue in the hundred and county aforeſaid, to anſwer all complaints alledged againſt him, his family and property, until then, of which all perſons concerned are to take notice, from the 19th of July, 1780.

WILLIAM MITCHEL.

WHEREAS JANE HARNETT hath eloped from me her huſband, ſold my effects, run me in debt, and reports that I am gone to New-York, which is utterly falſe, as will appear from under the hand of William Potts, of Mansfield, Burlington county, as follows:

"Theſe are to certify whom it may concern, That James Harnett came to my houſe on or about the 10th day of January, 1780, and continued with me until the 3d day of July, 1780, and behaved himſelf as an honeſt induſtrious man; he returned to my ſervice on the 18th day of ſaid July, and is now with me in my ſervice. Witneſs my hand, this 17th day of July, 1780.

WILLIAM POTTS."

Therefore I, the ſaid James Harnett, having received ſuch baſe uſage at her hands, do hereby forewarn all perſons not to truſt her on my account, for I will pay no more for her from this 24th day of July, as witneſs my hand. † JAMES HARNETT.

Mansfield, Burlington county, July 24, 1780.

CAME to the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on the ſecond day of April laſt, A Brindle COW, with a crop off the near ear, twelve years old, a large ſtar in her forehead, one half of her tail white. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold on the firſt day of November next, by me

† ROBERT KELLY.

CAME to the plantation of Richard Peters, in Blockley townſhip, about a week ago, a RED COW, with a white face, and a BRINDLE HEIFER. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. HENRY SNUT.

Auguſt 11, 1780. ¶

Philadelphia, Auguſt 14, 1780.

STRAYED away, from off the commons of the city, about the middle of laſt month, a middle ſized COW, ſpotted red and white, about 10 years old, white legs and tail, her two hind teats out of uſe, occaſioned by a ſore bag, and had a hemp rope round her horns. Whoever takes her up, and will deliver her to WILLIAM SNOWDEN, on Society-Hill, near the New-market, ſhall receive *Two Hundred Dollars*. †

PENNSYLVANIA BANK.

A CONSIDERABLE Requiſition for the army, makes it indiſpenſably neceſſary to call on the ſubſcribers to the Loan, for an immediate payment of their third ten per cent. *Auguſt* 7, 1780.

JOHN BENEZET,

At the north-eaſt corner of Front and Pine-ſtreets, has for SALE,

WEST India rum in hogſheads; ſalt in tierces; Muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads and barrels; molaſſes in hogſheads and tierces; cocoa in tierces and barrels; coffee in barrels; a few pipes Madeira; opium. †

THE Proprietors of the real eſtate formerly belonging to Curtis Lewis, in Cheſter county, are hereby notified, that they are to meet at the houſe of George Graham, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 19th of Auguſt inſt. at ten o'clock in the morning, in order to conſult on the propriety of ſelling or otherwiſe diſpoſing of ſaid eſtate for the benefit of the company, and to conſider ſuch other matters reſpecting the ſame as may then be laid before them. It is expected that every perſon intereſted will be punctual in attending at the time and place aforeſaid, as the ſentiments of the Proprietors then preſent will be taken for thoſe of the whole Company.

By order of the Truſtees,

¶ JOHN BEATON, Clerk.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1780.

WHEREAS the Eſtates of Joſeph Griſwold, Oſwald Eve, Abraham Piſtorius, Lawrence Fagan, and John Knight, all late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of Law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State: We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of the ſaid Joſeph Griſwold, Oſwald Eve, Abraham Piſtorius, Lawrence Fagan, and John Knight, conſiſting of the following meſſuages and tracts of Land, viz.

One tract Woodland, containing about 30 acres, in the Northern Liberties, late of Joſeph Griſwold,

One moiety of a 39 acre Lot in Germantown, late of Abraham Piſtorius.

One tract of Land in Oxford townſhip, within 6 miles of this city, with valuable improvements thereon, late of Oſwald Eve, containing a good dwelling-houſe, powder-mill, orchard, meadow, &c. &c. &c.

One Tract of Land in Poplar Lane, Fourth-ſtreet, Northern Liberties, late Oſwald Eve's, containing about 6 acres; with the ruins of a large Brick Houſe thereon.

One Lot of Ground in Second-ſtreet, near the Barracks, 28 feet front, 125 feet deep, with a large three ſtory houſe thereon, late of Lawrence Fagan.

And one Tract of Land in Abington, late John Knight's, containing 107 acres, with a good dwelling-houſe, &c. thereon.

All which will be ſold at the Court-Houſe in this city, the thirtieth day of Auguſt next: The ſale to begin at Ten o'clock.

The terms of Sale will be according to Law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money; the remainder to be paid in one month after ſale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the houſe of William M'Mullin, Eſq; below the New Market, on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the thirtieth day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment; after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH,)
WILLIAM M'MULLIN,) Agents P. C.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, on the 9th of July laſt, a likely bay HORSE and yearling COLT, the horſe is branded. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away. ¶ PHILIP JOHNSON.

Northampton, Bucks county, July 19, 1780.

I DO hereby give information,
That JACOW broke into my plantation,
About three days before this date,
Her natural marks I will relate;
Beſides, I think ſhe other cows doth corn,
For ſhe wears a ſtick acroſs her horns;
Beſides ſhe has a curly pate,
Her face is white, her legs are ſtrait;
She is a ſtray miſchevious beaſt,
Eight years of age, I think, at leaſt.
If the right owner doth appear
Before the laſt day of this year;
Him prove his right, and charges pay,
Then he may drive his cow away.

Apply to JOSEPH RICHARDSON, in the townſhip aforeſaid. †

WANTED,

A WOMAN that will undertake to cook for a large family in this city; where there are ſeveral ſervants to aſſiſt her. Any perſon underſtanding her buſineſs, and can be well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Printers hereof.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in New-Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, An old Grey MARE, neither brand nor ear-mark, ſhod before, and has a ſore back. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away

June 28, 1780. § JAMES GORDON.

CHOICE Port and Madeira WINE, in Bottles; Bottled BEER, for Exportation or immediate Uſe; VINEGAR by the Caſk, and DRAFT BEER as uſual. TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM PUSEY,

IN CHESTNUT-STREET,

Who gives the higheſt Price for empty BOTTLES. ‖6w.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, on Market ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, in front 47 feet, and in depth 180 feet to Minor-ſtreet, with or without a LOT of the ſame width, oppoſite to it, on the ſouth ſide of Minor-ſtreet, 86 feet deep; to be ſold together, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

A ſmall Bank Lot and Houſe, on Front and Water-ſtreets, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets.

A Plantation in North-Wales townſhip, containing 123 acres, or thereabouts, now in the tenure of George Lortz, adjoining Humphrey Jones and others, thro' which runs a valuable ſtream of water.

Two thouſand acres of Land, in Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, on Pequeſs-Creek, a large part whereof is valuable unimproved meadow.

Apply to JAMES KINSEY, in Burlington, or to PHILIP or THOMAS KINSEY, in Philadelphia. ¶

Auguſt 1, 1780.

GOOD PASTURE for Horſes and Horned Cattle, on the State-Iſland, formerly called Province-Iſland. Inquire of Mr. JAMES THOMSON, at the Black Horſe, in Market ſtreet, or JAMES ALEXANDER, on the Iſland.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 18th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Mill-Creek Hundred, New Caſtle County, Two MARES; one of them brown, about 13 years old, a natural trotter, no brand, has a white ſpot under the ſaddle on the off ſide, and has a remarkable ſtrait rump; the other grey, about three years old, has never been docked, near 14 hands high. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, ſo as the owner may get them again, ſhall have TEN POUNDS, hard money, reward, or FIVE POUNDS for either, and TEN POUNDS more for ſecuring the thief, if ſtolen, paid, on conviction, by

¶ JOHN WATT.

Abington, July 31, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of William Watkins, late of Abington townſhip, deceaſed (wherein Elizabeth Watkins became adminiſtratrix) and all thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, by bond, book or otherwiſe; and likewiſe all thoſe who have any demands againſt, or are indebted to the late partnerſhip of ſaid Watkins and John Phipps, that they are earneſtly requeſted to meet the ſubſcribers at the houſe of Elijah Tomlinſon, in Jenkintown, on Thurſday, Friday and Saturday, the 24th, 25th and 26th days of Auguſt next, in order that the ſaid accounts may be properly ſettled and adjuſted. And all perſons that are indebted, or have any demands againſt the late partnerſhip of Elizabeth Watkins and John Phipps, are alſo requeſted to attend at the times and place aforeſaid, in order to ſettle all the accounts of ſaid partnerſhip, as it is now diſſolved. The books and accounts will be left in the hands of Mr. George Fiſher, near Jenkintown, where it may be convenient for ſome to call and ſettle their accounts before the time abovementioned. Due attendance will be given at the times and place aforeſaid for the ſettlement of the above concerns, by STEPHEN BURROWES and JOHN PHIPPS. ¶

WAS taken up on the 22d of June laſt, a Bay HORSE, with a ſtar on his forehead, and a ſnip, ſeveral ſaddle marks on his back, and is a natural trotter. Whoever has loſt ſaid horſe, by applying to JAMES M'COWAN, living in Bert townſhip, Lancaſter county, proving property, paying charges, may have him again. §

Philadelphia, July 25, 1780.

WHEREAS the Eſtates of *Samuel Shoemaker, Andrew Allen, William Auſtin, Iſaac Allen, George Knapper, David Jones, John Henderſon, William Roſs, William Evans, John Hale,* and *John Parrock,* all late of the city of *Philadelphia,* have in due courſe of Law been forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State.

WE the Subſcribers, Agents for the ſaid city, do hereby GIVE NOTICE, that the Eſtates of the ſaid Samuel Shoemaker, Andrew Allen, William Auſtin, Iſaac Allen, George Knapper, David Jones, John Henderſon, William Roſs, William Evans, John Hale, and John Parrock, within the ſaid city, conſiſting of the following MESSUAGES, LOTS, RENTS, and TENEMENTS, viz.

No. 1. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Stores, Lot and Wharf, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth on Water-ſtreet, 31 feet 11 inches (including an Alley of 9 feet 8 inches wide on the ſouth ſide thereof) and continuing that breadth 92 feet, then widening on the ſouth ſide to the breadth of 45 feet 5 inches, and continuing that breadth into the river Delaware as far as low water mark; in tenure of Col. Joſeph Dean.

No. 2. A bank Lot (oppoſite to the above deſcribed meſſuage and lot) whereon are erected a Brick Tenement (wherein Samuel Shoemaker formerly kept his Office) on Water-ſtreet, and a ſtable and Coach-Houſe on Front-ſtreet, containing in breadth 26 feet 4 inches, including an 8 feet wide Alley on the north ſide thereof, and extending from Water-ſtreet to Front-ſtreet; alſo in tenure of the ſaid Col. Joſeph Dean.

No. 3. Six yearly Rent Charges, amounting to 16l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of a large lot of ground at the north weſt corner of Second and High-ſtreets, and payable from Richard Parker's eſtate; Elizabeth Harman; Frederick Shinkle; Philip Syng; Joſeph Johnſon's eſtate, and John Drinker; all late the eſtate of Samuel Shoemaker, in fee ſimple.

No. 4. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of High ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 102 feet, with the privilege of a three feet wide Alley, on the eaſt ſide thereof; in tenure of Matthias Stimble.

No. 5. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth 17 feet 6 inches (including one half of a three-feet wide Alley on the north ſide thereof) and extending in depth 49 feet 6 inches; in tenure of Frederick Griner.

No. 6. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing 17 feet 6 inches (including one half of a three-feet wide Alley on the north ſide thereof) and extending in depth 49 feet 6 inches; in tenure of Baſtian Woolley.

No. 7. One yearly Rent Charge of 69 Spaniſh ſilver milled dollars and one third of a dollar, iſſuing out of a lot on the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet near the old goal; in tenure of Henry Keppele.

No. 8. Two yearly Rent Charges of 10 Spaniſh ſilver milled dollars and a half each, iſſuing out of two lots of ground, on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, in tenure of George Knorr and William Warner; all late the eſtate of Samuel Shoemaker, during the term of his natural life.

No. 9. A Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet and eaſt ſide of Fifth ſtreet, containing in breadth (on Walnut-ſtreet) 22 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 160 feet; in tenure of William Weſton.

No. 10. A Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet (adjoining the above deſcribed lot) containing in breadth 14 feet 3 inches, and in depth 160 feet, in tenure of the Widow Freeſman.

No. 11. A Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, adjoining the above deſcribed tenement and lot, containing in breadth 14 feet 3 inches, and in depth 160 feet, in tenure of Edward Carragan.

No. 12. A Lot of Ground ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, adjoining the back ends of the above deſcribed three lots, containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 51 feet.

No. 13. A Lot of Ground adjoining the laſt above deſcribed Lot, containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 51 feet, on which is erected a one ſtory frame Tenement, in tenure of Michael Clark.

No. 14. Two yearly Rents of 100l. Pennſylvania currency each, iſſuing out of two lots of ground on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, one of them in tenure of David David Schaffer, and the other in tenure of Colonel Iſaac Melcher and A. Melcher, all late the eſtate of the ſaid Andrew Allen.

No. 15. A two ſtory Frame Meſſuage, Dock and Wharf, (where the ferry is kept) on the north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 98 feet, to low water mark, and extending in depth north and ſouth 42 feet, in tenure of the Widow Tolbert, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Auſtin.

No. 16. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 49 feet 6 inches; late the eſtate of the ſaid Iſaac Allen.

No. 17. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Bake-Houſe, Stable, and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth 19 feet, and in depth 162 feet 9 inches, in tenure of John Brown, joyner; late the eſtate of the ſaid George Knapper.

No. 18. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Frame Tenement and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north eaſt ſide of Dock-ſtreet, between Third and Walnut-ſtreets, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in depth 64 feet, ſubject to a ground rent of ſix pounds per annum; late the eſtate of the ſaid David Jones.

No. 19. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Stable and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce ſtreets, containing in breadth 20 feet, and extends in depth from Second-ſtreet to Dock-ſtreet, being on the north ſide 111 feet, and on the ſouth-ſide 97 feet, in tenure of the Honorable George Bryan, Eſq; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Henderſon.

No. 20. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, containing in breadth 16 feet, (including a three feet wide alley on the weſt ſide thereof) and extending in depth 50 feet 6 inches, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Roſs; ſubject to a ground rent of 30s. per annum.

No. 21. A two ſtory Frame Carpenter's Workſhop and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Pine-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, containing in breadth 40 feet, and extending in depth from Pine-ſtreet to Union-ſtreet, 160 feet, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Evans.

No. 22. A Frame Tenement and Stables, erected on a Lot of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in tenure of Capt. Proctor; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Hale.

No. 23. A Frame Coach-Houſe, Stables and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Lombard and South-ſtreets, containing in breadth 46 feet, and in depth 225 feet, to Barron-ſtreet, ſubject to a groundrent of 46 Spaniſh Piſtoles per annum; alſo late the eſtate of the ſaid John Hale.

No. 24. A three ſtory Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, adjoining the houſe lately occupied by John Parrock; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Parrock. Will be ſold by Public Vendue, at the Court-Houſe in the ſaid city, on Monday the 28th day of Auguſt next. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole ſhall be ſold.

The terms of ſale will be according to Law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid fourth part of the purchaſe money, and the remainder thereof within one month after ſale, or on failure thereof, the premiſes in like manner to revert to the State, and the fourth part paid to be forfeited; and on certificates of payment being produced from the Agents or either of them, deeds will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-Houſe on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment; after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM WILL,)
ROBERT SMITH,) Agents.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.